Power Generation in Eastern India

162. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI RAM JETHMALAN1:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power generation capacity created in the eastern part of the country is not being fully utilised due to faulty transmission and distribution system;

(b) if not, what are the details thereof; and what is the installed capacity of generation of power available in this part of the country and the percentage of capacity utilisation as on December, 1993;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the amount needed to implement a plan to improve the present transmission and distribution system for optimum capacity utilisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not according top-priority by Government for the implementation of the plan and instead deciding to sell power to Bangladesh and
Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) During the period April, 1993—January, 1994, the Eastern Region faced energy shortage of 14.2% and peak power shortage of 30.8%. The details of power supply position during the period April, 1993—January, 1994 are given below:—

	Energy (MU)	Peak Power (MW)
Requirement	31650	7295
Availability	27171	5045
Deficit	4479 (14.2%)	225(1 (30.8%)

(c) and (d) An assessment of the transmission and distribution system has been made. Matching transmission network would be required for the ongoing planned generation capacity addition. The generation capacity addition projects are ordinarily cleared only when matching transmission projects form part of the system.

(e) No decision has been taken to sell power to Bangladesh and Nepal.

बिजली की कमी

163. श्री राम जेठमलानी:
डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के अन्त में बिजली की कमी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी कमी थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के अन्त में इस कमी के दोगुणी हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्ष 1996-97 में देश में बिजली की कितनी कमी होने का अनुमान है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान भी विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम ही रहेगी; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा अव्यवहारिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० रंगैया नायडू): (क) और (ख) देश में सातवीं योजना के अन्त में ऊर्जा तथा व्यस्ततमकालीन कमियां क्रमशः 7.9% तथा 16.7% थीं।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा आयोजित 14वें विद्युत सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतिम वर्ष (1996-97) में 9% ऊर्जा कमी तथा 20.7% का व्यस्ततमकालीन कमी होने का अनुमान है।

(ङ) और (च) उपलब्ध संसाधनों के आधार पर योजना आयोग ने आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 30538 मे०वा० के विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता अभिवृद्धि के लक्ष्य का अनुमोदन किया है। तथापि, निर्माणाधीन, विचाराधीन, विभिन्न एजेंसियों की स्वीकृतियों के लिए लम्बित परियोजनाओं की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए,

पूर्णतः लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकेगा। यद्यपि, इस कमी का प्रमुख कारण संसाधनों की अपर्याप्तता है, कुछ मामलों में भूमि अधिग्रहण, कानून एवं व्यवस्था तथा पर्यावरणीय शर्तों की अनुपालना से संबंधित समस्याओं के कारण विलम्ब हुआ है।

Proposals for Foreign Colaboration in Power Sector

164. SHRI P. UPENDRA : Will-the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of proposals for collaboration in power sector were discussed by him during the recent visit to USA, UK, Germany and other countries; and

(6) if so, what are the details of these projects?

•THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) and (b) Minister of Power recently visited UK, USA and Germany to reassure the investors, and financial institutions, who are supporting their projects in these countries about our continued commitment for widening the scope for private power companies. So far, private companies based in the above countries envisaged interest in setting up of 27 private power projects in India for a capacity addition of 18374 MW costing approximately Rs. 59800 crores. The countrywise break up is as follows :

SI. No.	Country	No. of Projects	Capacity (MW)	Approx. Cost (Rs. Crs.)
1.	USA	22	14169.00	46596.39
2.	UK	3	2050.00	6525.00
3.	Germany	2	2154.70	6678.14
	TOTAL	27	18373.70	59799.53

Development of Power Project with OEC's AID

165. SHRI V GOPALASAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 209 given in the Rajya Sabha on 27th July, 1993 and state:

(a) the number of power projects aided by overseas Economic Cooperation Fund on which the construction work has started; and

(b) by when the work on these projects is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY- OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Details of power projects aided by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan under construction together with their likely commissioning schedule arc given below: